RECEIVED BY THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS.

WITH

OVER THREE HUNDRED PASSENGERS. AND ABOUT

MALF A MILLION IN GOLD DUST,

The steamship Prometheus, Captain Miner, left New York February 27th, and arrived at Chagres March 7th, making the passage outward in eight instant, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrived at San Juan on the 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; she left San Juan the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrived at Havana on Monday, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in three days and nine hours; she left Havana on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrived at Quarantine on Sunday, the 23d at 8 o'clock, P. M., in four days and eight hours from Havana. She had a strong head wind all the

passage from Havana.

The Prometheus brings 325 passengers, and \$500,

600 in gold dust, in the hands of the passengers. ' following is the amount of freight:-	The
Scale M. DeWitt, I package gold dust	0 00 2 50 0 00 0 00 0 00
	520

Ed Burke E Higginsj C H Butt I W Turner I H Temple I M Merrell R Stone D II Harvey Dr D Asbury C H Miller T Dennis L Briggs J Morehead Il Ashbury J W Mocre W E Herrick C J Brown J H Parsies Thes Austin D L Sears F W Crewell J McIntire J C Blasdell E W True Bewerman P Howes S E Nichman A S Hall Whippie T Maynard E Pierce N D Fitzgerald J W Schiler & lar U B Smith, lady Storgess Mr Orgood Capt John Cock S. Brown Capt Geo Barelay C Gilbert Mr Smith W L Webster B S Baily D Eidridge and son C A Haswell Wm Stanton Mr Thompson Wm Ladin E Morgan D Eidridge
C Gunthier
D Heddingten
H Stauping
Geo Morrell
Ba Hall
A Alden
Wm Shaul
S M Young
B D Kendrick
J S Winkeep
J Kent
H Wbittell
W S Ross W S Cross Co Geo West W Russell Lowing W Thomas Finnegan C Capt J Calluffing W Teffit W K Leavitt D T Parker Capt R Wagstaff A M Stanten H C Goodrich E W Hewett Capt L Borers E Warren W T Howard E F Miller E F Miller
E Clark
Mr Fabins
G B Hammat
H W Smith
D B Latham
John Kirkham
Thos C Jolley
D W Dyer
Ed Stimpson
W Snellgrove
J W Hempsted
Samuel Haywood
J M'Man
J B Authony
W S Pratt
S F Squalrs,
J Romett
H W Chaffee
Mr Masee
A Patcher
J Austin Capt L Rogers
R H Thomas
R D Latham
J Taylor
J F Johnson
W Latham
Geo Eacher
R H Aleott R H Randell Edward S Hyde W Maynard

A Works
Joseph Liddle
W L Batie
E S Fuller
W R Paney
T B Turner
H N Fulton
J Harrington
H C Clark
J M Vandersee
W Irving
Geo Rounds
J R Hoskins
F Straighton E Spraigne
J Ford
A Soughton
J W Ely
W Wright D F Comstee M M Bates E Wood J A Comstock

French Henry

P Henry H B Doclittle

W Rempsted

Alectt ward Stimpson

T F Davis

J Austin J Wood T Newell S A Hastin

os Harlio Bancroft

J L Mann J E Sprague The Prometheus left seventy-five passengers at Havara, for New Orleans. They proceeded in the steamship Georgia, on the 19th inst.

Expenses of the San Francisco Government.

[From the California Courier, Feb. 10.]
Some evidences of the monstrous pecuniary injustice done to the people of this city, may be found in the statement which we publish below. It shows a state of things which may will startle the community, and cause the inquiry from every man, "are we a bankrupted city, and can we pay the taxes necessary to meet the enormous salaries allowed by law sary to meet the enormous salaries allowed by law to office holders!" It is as follows:—

· Im to pe	or Annua
For three Judges of the Superior Court, \$7.34	
No each	\$22.74
To the Mayer	10.0
Mayor's Clerk	5.00
City Attorney	10.0
Atterney's Clerk	5.0
City Marshal	9.0
Marshal's Clerk	5.0
Cemptroiler	8.00
Comptroller's Clerk	0.0
City Collector	8.0
Collector's Clerk	5.0
thy freasurer	S.08
Treasurer's Clork	5.0
Recorder	900
Recorder's Clerk	5.00
Mixteen Alderraen	64.0
Council's Clerks (two)	8.0
Assensor's (eight)	24.0
City Police (seventy-five)	220.00
Street Commissioner	8.0
Commissioner's Clerk	5.00
Five Commissioners	. 50.00
Commissioners to examine land titles	10.0
Engineers of Fire Department	10.00
Capt. Keys (for what !)	1200
Superintendent of Public Buildings, and sundr	y .
others	10.00
Resident Physician, City Hospital	5.00
Assistant Physician	2.54
Three Surgeons and three Physicians	7.29
Matron for the Hospital	1.50
Steward for do	
Cooks do. do.	
26 men ne Nurees	12.00
Other officers, net enumerated	28.00
Total	- Service Like

This sum does not include the amount paid to the public printer. It must be \$40,000, at least—making in all, \$840,600.

Population of San Francisco.

Population of San Francisco.

[From the Alia California, Feb 7.]

This great metropolis of the western seas, built upon more hills than Kome was, and, unlike her, built almost in a "day," contains a population of twenty-three thousand, who, attracted by the sparking of gold, have come hither from every quarter of the habitable globe. From the summy climes of Spain and Italy, from the fairy lands of Persia and Arabia, from the regions of snow and ice in Norway and Russia, from the corn and vine lands of pleasant France, from the British isles and colonies, from the green South America, from the lands of pleasant France, from the British isles and colonies, from the green South America, from the imperial dominions of the near relative of the sun and moon, and from the golden islands of the Paci-Be, have they come in myriads to California. In our streets the fair European jostles with the swarthy Kanaka or the darker Hindoo; the pious Musculmansays his daily prayers, as he passes the churches of the Christian; the calculating German drives hardbargains with the volatile Frenchman, and the stiff made Yankee daily deals with the long-tailed blesses. stiff made Yankee daily deals with the long-tailed thinaman. Such an omnum gutherum of humanity was never before witnessed in the world's history. The golden charm has spoken the "open seame" to the brazen gates and lofty walls that have heretofore enclosed a nation of millions, and the whole world has sent her representatives in great convention to a little spot that four years ago was known only as a resort for whalers or merchant vessels, who were on the Pacific coast.

coly as a resort for whalers or merchant vessels, who were on the Pacific coast.

No man can accurately calculate the result of this Union; but its effects must be grand and lasting. The southern of Europe will return to his home; the flur clad northerner will again visit the cold land of his childhood; the light limbed oriental will go back to his fairy land; the long tailed child of the sun will enter again his noble wall; the bearded Turk will conce more listen to the muzzim as it is sounded from the minarets, and the unsophisticated children of the sea will return to their flowery islands. But all will carry back with them a knowledge of the English language, an idea of the American institutions and liberties, a portion of the energy and ardor of the great Anglo-Saxon race, and an understanding of the blessed principles of Him whose precepts will yet spread peace among the nations, and make the "widerness bud and blossom as the rose tree."

The discovery of gold in California has done more to advance the cause of civilization and the spread of colightened and Christian institutions, than any other one fact brought to light within the last century.

News from the Gold Bluffs.

[From the Alta Caifornia, Feb. 2]

Herewith, we give the account of our reporter, whom we sent up on the Chesapeake for the special purpose of seeing and reporting the facts respecting that region which has caused so much exettement lately. He has been and returned, and gives the public the results of his observation. He has no object in coloring his account, and had he, we are certain would not do so. His reports, heretofore, have always stood the test. This much we say, having implicit faith in his statement of facts in this as in his previous reports.

The steamer Chesapeake arrived from Gold Bluffs this morning, with about fifty passengers. The accounts from the Gold Bluffs, through authentic sources, confirm the previous reports of the auriferous nature of that region. Having seen the whole show, we are prepared to speak positively on the subject.

The Chesapeake arrived at Trinidad on the 21st.

ous nature of that region. Having seen the whole show, we are prepared to speak positively on the subject.

The Chesapeake arrived at Trinidad on the 21st, making the run from San Francisco in sixty hours. Most of her passengers were landed at 'Trinidad, and she then proceeded to the Gold Bluffs, for which place she had a large quantity of freight for the Pacific Mining Company. Trinidad hids fair to become a town of importance, especially should the Gold Bluffs be worked to any considerable extent. Within the last month it has received a large addition to its population, and the proposition to make it the seat of justice of Trinity county will undoubtedly be seconded by the Legislature. Many people will go to the mines as soon as provisions can be packed thither; but still a sufficient number will remain to render it the most populous town in the county. The harbor is insecure during the prevalence of southerly winds, but it is sheltered from all other winds. Undoubtedly, it is the best harbor between San Francisco and the Columbia river. There is an abundance of the finest timber in the immediate vicinity of the town, and large quantities of piles are prepared for the San Francisco market. The fertility of the soil, and the mildness of the climate, are remarkable. Particularly is this true as respects the vicinity of the Klamath river, where we tasted whortleberries, plucked from the bushes on the 26th of January.

The Indians along the coast are very friendly towards the whites, and are frequently employed to carry baggage from the Klamath to Trinidad.

The Bluffs are about thirty miles north of Trinidad, and to reach them is a matter of no slight fatigue. High hills and deep gulches are quite a relief after travelling twenty miles anche deep in beach sand.

The Gold Bluffs present to the ocean a perpendition of the soil of the soi

dad, and to reach them is a matter of no stight intigue. High hills and deep gulches are quite a relief after travelling twenty miles ancle deep in beach sand.

The Gold Bluffs present to the ocean a perpendicular front of from one to four hundred feet in height, and extend a distance of about six miles. At the base there is an abundance of talcose slate mixed with quartz, and we were shown specimens of quartz gold, though in very small quantities. At times, the ocean breaks against the bluffs, rendering travelling along the beach a very hazardous matter, for several days together; but, in ordinary weather, the beach at the foot of the bluffs is from twenty to fifty yards in width. The beach is a mixture of gray and black sand. In some places the black sand covers the surface to the depth of an eighth of an inch, and can be easily gathered, though we must say that during our stay at the bluffs the exhibitions of black sand in any great abundance were rare. It is found mixed with scales of gold, very fine, so fine that it cannot be separated by ordinary washing. The beach changes with every tide, and oceasionally no black sand is to be seen upon the surface. In digging into the beach, the gray largely predominating. In the rills which trickle down the bluffs, the gold is to be found in quantities, perhaps greater than in the black sand.

It is probable that the gold has been washed from the bluffs into the ocean, and is cast upon the beach by the action of the waves.

The scenery in the region of the Bluffs is really magnificent. The stupendous height of the bluff, the cascades—the water rushing over the top and meeting no impediment until it strikes the beach at the base, two hundred feet or more—form scenes which an artist might study with profit. The Bluffs are broken by three gulches, in which the Pacific Mining Company have located their log houses and tents. The Bluffs appear to be of a sandstone formation, and exhibit many traces of iron.

The gray sand is found in any desirable quantity upon the beach. W

is undoubtenly more or less of the black sand all along the beach; but in most places the quantity is very minute.

The Chesapeake landed several tons of goods at the Bluffs, by means of lines extending from the steamer to the shore, and to which the easks containing the goods were attached. The surf rendered the landing in beats impracticable. The steamer was anchored nearly half a mile from the shore, and in sounding, (the lead being greased to test the quality of the bottom), several particles of gold were drawn up. This fact seems to indicate that there is as much gold in the ocean as upon the beach, and before many months we may expect to see vessels fitted out with apparatus to bring up the mineral from the bottom of the ocean.

The mines on the Klamath and its tributaries are represented to be extremely rich, and many persons are preparing to operate on Beaver Creek, Salmon Creek, and Scott river, as soon as the season opens. Two dollars per pound were paid for packing from Trinidad to Salmon Creek. On Saturday week, the entrance to the Klamath was reported to be 150 yards wide, and most accounts represent that during the summer months the river can be easily entered by small vessels. The Gold Bluffs extend to within twelves miles of the mouth of the Klamath.

The black sand, as it is called, is principally oxide

math.
The black sand, as it is called, is principally oxide The black sand, as it is called, is principally oxide of iron, strongly magnetic. Several chemists who have examined the sand suppose that a portion of it is oxidated gold, and that but a small portion of the precious metal is visible to the naked eye. We conversed with several intelligent miners—

men who had remained near the bluffs for several months. They say that occasionally they find the gold very abundant, and at other times little or months.

gold very abundant, and at other times little or none is visible.

The Pacific Mining Company lay claim to a large portion of the beach, and have erected three log cabins, and haid in a large store of provisions, preparatery to working the Bluffs on an extensive scale. They have a large number of laborers on the ground, and have employed a chemist to extract the gold from the sand, and are sanguine in the behief that their enterprise will yield them a handsome per centage. If the sand yield any thing like the quantity of gold which has been represented, we cannot doubt the ultimate success of the company, if their affairs are managed prudently. But for individuals, single-handed, we have no word of encouragement. The expense of reaching the Gold Eluffs is nearly or quite one hundred dollars, and the cost of getting provisions there, about fifty cents per pound. Even suppose they succeed in getting large quantities of the so called black sand, without some economical method of separating the gold, it will be valueless. We saw men in the vicinity of the Bluffs, who had expended all-their means in reaching there, and are now unable to return.

The schooner Capacity, with 140 passengers, arow unable to return.

now unable to return.

The schooner Capacity, with 140 passengers, arrived at Trinidad on the 28th January, and proceeded next day to the Gold Eluffs, to land her passengers. The steamer Sea Gull touched at Trinidad on the 30th, left a few passengers, and continued on hertrip to Oregon. The steamer Goliah tinued on her trip to Oregon. The steamer Goliah was going into Trinidad, as the Chesapeake left, on the afternoon of the 30th.

Extraordinary Richness of the Scott's River Mines.

[From the Sacramento Transcript, Feb. 14]
We met with a gentleman yesterday, Mr. Brundage, who has just returned from the diggings on Scott's River, by the way of Redding's Springs. Mr. E. states that there is some snow on the mountain, but not sufficient to affect seriously the migration now flowing to that region of country. There were not many persons there when Mr. B. left, although he met large numbers on route on his passage down.

rage down.
The most gratifying intelligence brought by him

The most gratifying intelligence brought by him is, that these diggings are really rich, contradicting entirely an account we gave a week since. We give his language in the statement, that "they are decidedly the richest mines in all California." The best evidence was the exhibition of lumps he had himself gathered—not one of the lot we think was worth less than \$\frac{1}{2}\text{, more or less.}\$

The diggings are located along the banks or in bars. That whole country abounds with gulehes putting into the river, and it is generally from the mouth of the ravines that the lumps are taken.

Two gentlemen were in the city, a short time sixee, from these diggings, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{who purchased one hundred head of mules, packed them, and started back. They stated that they had been engaged only some four weeks in mining, and had made \$10,000. If the statement was correct, they may be regarded as extremely lucky, and no miner should repair to those parts with any inflated idea of doing as well. Some may do so; but the bulk must be contented with a far less amount. It is unreasonable to expect that all can make fortunes with such rapidity, and it is only building airy castles to entertain any such notion. By diligence, and a fair proportion of luck, almost every man will realize a handsome sum in the course of a year or two, and if it is the intention to return to the Eastern States, he will have sufficient to start him in any of the ordinary avocations of trade. Sudden fortunes are not half as durable as those earned by great toil and privation.

Ten Miles of Rich Diggings.

[From the Sacramento Transcript, Feb. 8.]

Ten Miles of Rich Diggings.
[From the Sacramento Transcript Feb 8.]
We have late and interesting intelligence from one of the tributaries of Feather river. Dr. W. E. Small, who returned the other day from the east branch of the North Fork of Feather river, brings most encouraging news. He was present at Smith's Ear, and saw a Mr. Turner, of Massachusetts, take out at one time, from his claim, seven pounds and three ounces of dust! This was a fine haul, and of course, ereated some degree of excita-

ment. Mr. Turner was offered \$7,000 for his claim; but he refused the offer. Entire credence may be placed in this, as Dr. S. witnessed the whole corration, both the rich hauf and the offer for the claim.

Dr. Small informs us that, whilst there, the rumor was prevalent that ten miles of rich bank digrings had been discovered; but that he did not visit the point, as he was otherwise engaged. Those who went, relied on the report, and general credence was given to the statement. It was represented that along the entire ten miles of the river bank, miners were averaging two ounces, whilst many others were doing far better.

If this should prove true, a strong tide of emigration will set in to that quarter. We have no doubt, ourselves, from private information, that good diggings are to be found along some of the tributaries of the Plumas or Feather river; but we doubt very much whether there is any place in California, of such an extent, where all can average the ounces. It is against our observation, as well as our experience, whilst we labored with the pick and shovel, and anon, rocked the cradle, to the tune of "Take your time, Miss Lucy."

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(From the Alta California, Feb. 3.]

An affair, which threatened serious consequences, was witnessed at the foot of Sacramento street, yesterday morning. It was one of the natural results of the system of plunder which has recently come into favor among a few unprincipled men who desire to enhance their own fortunes at the expense of their neighbors. The lot fronting upon Howison's pier, between the stores of Dungan Moore & Pendergrast and Haviland & Ryder, has been in the possession of the late Mr. Leidesdorff and his representatives for the last five years. Mr. Leidesdorff's title bears date May, 1846. The first warehouse, erected on the beach of San Francisco, was built there by Mr. L., and was leased to the United States government. Mr. Leidesdorff commenced building the first pier in this city on the lot in question, and for the purpose imported stone from Sitka in Russian ships. For some time past Capt. Folsom has had a large quantity of heavy timber upon the lot, and at no time since he became the representative of the Leidesdorff estate has it been out of his possession. Early yesterday morning Capt. Folsom was informed that persons were engaged in erecting a building upon the above described lot of land, and he immediately proceeded to eject the intruder. He found that a foundation had been laid, eighty feet long and twenty feet wide, and a quantity of scantling placed upon the land, to complete the construction. Capt. Folsom ordered his men to cut away the foundation, and they armed themselves with axes to carry out his direction. Mr. Nathaniel Page, the person who was constructing the building, immediately advanced upon Capt. Folsom, and struck at him with a broad axe. He evaded the blow, and in return struck at Mr. Page, but without hitting him. Mr. Page again lifted his axe, and some person called out that he was

Peace with the Indians.

[From the California Courier, Feb. 15.]

It is expected that the commissioners appointed to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes of California, will depart upon their interesting and important mission to-day. The commissioners, it will be recollected, are Col. R. McKee, Dr. O. M. Wozencraft, and Col. G. W. Barbour. John McKee, Esq., will act as secretary of the commission. These gentlemen have devoted the time, which has clapsed since their arrival in the country, to investigations in relation to the character of the Indian tribes, their locations, habits, disposition, and the probable causes, and the incidents of the various difficulties between them and the white settlers. They are men of large experience, possessing much firmness and decision of character, combined with that circumspection and prudence so essential to successful negotiation with an uncivilized people. Under an order from the Secretary of War, General Smith has furnished an escort to the commission of about ten officers and eighty picked men, fully armed and equipped, and placed under the command of Capt. Keys, than whom a more popular commander could not have been chosen. The officers and men have all been selected with reference to the delicate nature of the service upon which they are detailed. While it will be their duty to defend the commission from attacks of marauding parties of Indians, and to give, by their presence, an air of dignity and authority to their proceedings, they will be required, it is feared, to keep in check unprincipled bands of their own countrymen, whose lawless, and frequently unprovoked proceedings against the untutored aborigines, might otherwise put it out of the power of the commissioners to approach or conciliate those whom they desire to reach. In this connection, we would again appeal to the whites residing in the Indian precincts, to exercise a little forbearance. Let them remember the ignorance of the red man, and his many wrongs at the hands of our race. Our people profess to ance. Let them remember the ignorance of the red man, and his many wrongs at the hands of our race. Our people profess to be governed by reason and law. The Indians know no other law than that of self-will, retaliation and revenge. They do not understand our language, or our customs; and the course pursued towards them, in too many instances, has undoubtedly been calculated to give them the impression that there was nothing left for them except retaliation or extermination. A little forbearance on our part is indispensable, until the commissioners shall have had an opportunity, through the means of competent interpreters, to explain the true position of affairs, and to treat for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands desirable for occupation.

The entire party will start from Benicia for Stockton, where mules will be provided for them, and whence they will proceed to the Mariposa country, where they commence operations. We hope that the press in the vicinity of the recent collisions will second the praiseworthy efforts of the commismission, by counselling forbearance and quiet. If the people will but co-operate in this manner, we may hope for the very best results of the labors of the commissioners.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

QUARTZ VEIN AT MONTEREY.

We announced, a few days since, the discovery of rich placers in the region of Monterey, which were yielding, as far as they had been tested, an unusual return. We learned a day or two since, from a gentleman from that place, that a rich quartz vein was discovered on the hill just back of the city, which gives evidence of being fully as rich as any yet explored in the mountains above us. Some portions of the quartz were brought up to this city, and is now in process of being assayed, at the establishment of Moffat & Co.—Pacific Nacs.

ment of Moffat & Co.—Pacific News.

STILL MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

[From the Alta California, Feb. 13.]

We had a conversation with a gentleman yesterday, upon whose word we can place the utmost reliance, who informed us that an immense discovery of gold had lately been made, upon a hill in the vicinity of the Mokelumne river, which had never previously been wrought. A party of four struck upon the very summit, some three weeks since, and by digging down fitteen feet have thus far extracted over four thousand dollars. The gold, although much coarser, is similar in color to that found in the vicinity of Nevada, black and rusty. The gentlemen who have been working this claim have have had much difficulty in washing, being obliged to convey their dirt a great distance to water. The continued discoveries which are being made upon the hill tops are opening new resources in the mineral wealth of California. The idea that the gold of California has been exhausted, is ridiculous in the extreme.

CALIFORNIA EXPORTING.

The Daily Balance furnishes the following account of a recent exportation from our State. On Saturday, at the Custom House, J. B. Bidleman, Montgomery street, cleared the brig Samuel French, for New York, consigned to Sturges & Co., with the following assorted cargo:—10,000 horns, 3,000 hides, 20 tons rigging, 2 tons copper, 5 bbls. gold sweeps, 800 boxes fire crackers, 100 boxes tea, and a quantity of China goods, paint, varnish, trunks, &c.

trunks, &c.

[From the California Courier, Feb. 15.]

The miners in the dry diggings, in the vicinity of Jamestown, despairing of the waters ever coming to them, have determined to go to the water, and about fifty carts, and a number of wheelbarrows, have been brought into the service, for the transportation of the dirt to points where it can be washed. The plan is said to pay exceedingly well.

washed. The plan is said to pay exceedingly well.

THEATRICALS IN STOCKTON*
[From the Stockton Times. Feb. 15.]

Et. PLACER THEATRE.—The above theatre was opened on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. James Stark and Mrs. J. H. Kirby. The great celebrity of these personages would draw a crowd in any city of the State; and we are gratified to find that in Stockton a proper appreciation of their merits is experienced, and a liberal measure of support rendered. Their first appearance amongst us was greeted with an enthusiastic cheer from the audience which filled this relegal in payments.

In San Francisco, Cal., 9th of Feb., Dr. R. B. Bateman, of Stockton, to Mrs. Josephine Araminta Read.
In San Francisco, Cal., 9th of Feb., Dr. R. B. Bateman, of Stockton, to Mrs. Josephine Araminta Read.
In San Francisco, Cat., Feb. 14, Mr. W. W. Gilman, formerly of the U. S. Hotel, New York, to Miss Margaret Amelia Smith, formerly of Brooklyn, Long Island.

of Stockton, to Mrs. Josephine Araminta Red.

In San Francisco, Cet. Feb. 14. Mr. W. W. Gliman, formerly of the U. S. Hotel, New York to Miss Margaret Amelia Smith, formerly of Brooklyn, Long Island.

DEATHS.

In Sacramento City, Cal. Feb. 8th, 1851, Mrs. Jane E. Harris, wife of L. B. Harris, Esq., late of Harrisburgh, Feans.

In Stockton, Cal. Feb. 2. Mr. Edwin Hoss, formerly of Missouri, in the 26th year of his age. His death was raused by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was askep in an upper room, and the platoi was discharged in the room beneath, the buil passing through the body near the heart, causing instantaneous death.

At Dobbins' Ranche, Cal., Jan. 26th, of chronic diarrhees, Mr. Wan. R. Nevim. of St. Louis, Mo.

In Portland, Orsgon, of consumption. Mrs. Ruthanne B. Ankeny, aged 29 years and Il months.

In Honolulu, S. I., Dee. 17th, at the U. S. Hospital, Mr. Andrew C. Jackson, of Murray Co., Tennesse.

In San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9, at the residence of Rev. James McGowan, Dr. James Swan, formerly of Springfield, Mass. aged 28 years.

Jan. 21st., 1861, at Georgetown. Upper California. Plus Sierra Nevada, eidest son of Dr. James and Eliza O'Brien, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 17 days.

In San Jose, Jan. 30th, Capt. Harlan Stern, late of Galveston, Texas, aged 59 years.

At the residence of Wm. Eddy, near San Jose, on Dec. 18th, after an illness of nearly five months, Matthew Roche, M. D., aged 27 years.

Expedition to Japan.

[From the Honolulu Friend, January 9.]

Japan seems to be the term incognita that now the busy world desires to know more about; and anything relating to that country is interesting. Shipwrecked Japanese have, from time to time, found their way to the Sanndwich Islands.

A few weeks since, the whaleship Copia took several to China; but some remained at Honolulu. Three of these have since sailed in the Sarah Boyd, bound to Shanghai, China. Captain Whitmore promised that, on his route, to Shanghai, he would pass near the Loochoo Islands, and there leave these three Japanes

get passage in her; at any rate they would make the trial.

We shall anxiously wait to learn the success of Capt. Mung's expedition. He is a smart and intelligent young man, and has made good use of his opportunities, being able to speak and write the English language with tolerable accuracy. Should he succeed in reaching his native land in safety, his services may be of importance in opening an intercourse between his own and other countries. He would make an excellent interpreter between the Japanese and the English or American.

Success to Capt. John Mung, commanding the whale boat "Adventurer."

SOMETHING NEW IN HONOLULA. - We rejoice that Something New in Honolula.—We rejoice that on the opening of a new year, there is something new in Honolulu. We have a new market, new reservoir and acqueduct, new town clock, new stores, new houses, new wharves, new fences, new names to our streets, new people, and new Athenaeum; before the year 1851 shall close, we hope to be able to report that many other new and desirable improvements and changes have been made.—Honolulu Friend, Jan. 9.

Our Isthmus Correspondence.

PANAMA, March —, 1851.

Horrible Murders on the Chagres River—Eleven Persons
Horribly Murdered—Immense Excitement—Public Meetings
held in Panama—Six Thousand Dollars raised to pay
the expenses of Parties to go in pursuit of the Murderers, and as a Reward—Arrest of the Murderers—Determination on the part of the Americans at Chagres to Lynch
them—Token to Panama for Trial, &c. &c.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., information reached this city,
through Mr. R. Runnels, that several horrible murders had
been committed on the Chagres river. He stated that
in coming up the river, the day previous, he saw many
of the bodies floating in the river, but that, on no necount, could he induce the boatmen to go near the bodies

count, could be induce the boatmen to go near the bodies as they were afraid of the "peste." Public notices were immediately posted about the city, calling a meeting of as they were afraid of the "peste." Public notices were immediately posted about the city, calling a meeting of the citizens, to adopt measures for the detection and arrest of the murderers, to be held in the hall of the American Hotel, the next morning (Sunday), at 9 o'clock. During that night, and early Sunday morning, great excitement began to prevail among the American residents, and at the hour appointed for the meeting, large crowds of persons had collected in and about the hoft, manifest.

Away by the birgs of prey to clear the next. I saw more.

I was informed at Dos Hermanos, that three Carthagenians, a little below. Had that morning (the 20th), asked neighbors the river, but not liking their appearance, he refused; these men were on the same side of Chagres river, and a little below Trinidad. We found two palancas in the Trinidad; and on the bank, a bottle, with wheker of the present the next. I saw more. and at the hour appointed for the meeting, large crowds of persons had collected in and about the hotel, manifesting great excitement, and eager to learn the particulars

of the dreadful transaction.

Upon assembling, Edmund B. Green, Esq., of New York, called the meeting to order, and requested the immediate election of officers to conduct the meeting upon so important an occasion; whereupon he was unanimous y elected President, and Col. A. J. F. Phelan, of Loui-

ly elected President, and Col. A. J. F. Phelan, of Louisiana, Secretary.

After a few brief and appropriate remarks from the President and A. B. Corwine, Esq.. (the American Consul) explanatory of the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved. That a committee, consisting of five, be appointed by the President, to menorislize the authorities of the city of Panama, in relation to the late acts of murder committed on the Isthmus of Panama. The President presented the names of the following gentlemen:—Peyton Middleton. Ran Runnels, A. J. F. Phelan, T. H. Jenkins, and H. G. Ely, as said committee.

Resolved, That a relief committee be appointed by the President, to consist of three, for the collecting from American, and foreigners generally, funds to defray the expenses of detecting and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of the aforesaid horrid crime. The following names were presented by the President, and accepted by the meeting, viz:—Lewis A. Middleton, W. Dinneford, and Dr. E. Jenkins.

Speeches were made by many persons present, and a general disposition manifested to sustain the laws of the country, and to oppose violence in any unjust or improper form.

The meeting then adjourned to 4 o'clock, P.M.
During the interim, a committee of three persons was

per form.

The meeting then adjourned to 4 o'clock, P.M.

During the interim, a committee of three persons w
despatched to Gorgona to procure all the informatithey could, and to return and report as early as possible.

This committee consisted of three men well qualified if
such a duty, and they started "well armed and equippe
as the law directs."

THE MEETING AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M. THE MEETING AT 4 o'CLOCK, P. M.

The meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment, and was increased in its numbers by the addition of many of the most respectable American and other foreign residents. E. B. Green, Esq., in the chair, announced that the Memorial Committee had desired to entrust the presentation of the memorial to His Excellency the Governor, into the hands of our Consul, A. B. Corwine, Esq., with instructions from the meeting to procure a reply, and report as soon as possible.

The following resolutions were then offered, and unanimously adopted :—

The following resolutions were then offered, and unanimously adopted:—
Resolved. That the memorial to his Excellency, the Governor of Panama, be presented by the American Consult A. B. Corwine, Esq.
Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed by the President, for the purpose of raising the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the late atrocious acts of murder. The following named persons were appointed, viz:—David Jones, John Fretz, and D. M. Corwine, Esqs.
Resolved. That a committee of vigilance, to consist of five persons, be appointed by the President. Mesors, Lewis A. Middleton, Ran Runnels, Jas. F. Francisco, Louis Bayer and J. d'Aquin, were appointed said committee.

mittee.
Several other minor resolutions were passed, speeches were made, and, as it had been resolved to take no steps nor adopt any measures, until a reply to the memorial had been procured from the flovernor, the meeting adjourned until the following (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'-

clock.

THE MEETING ON MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A very large body of American and other foreign citizens of Panama, collected together at the American Hetel at the hour appointed. The excitement had become very great and intense, and prevailed throughout the above city. The meeting was again called to order by Mr. Green, the President and the following memorial was presented by A. B. Corwine, Esq., together with a statement of the correspondence which had taken place between himself and the committee appointed to memorialize the Governor, and also a copy of the Governor's reply.

The following is the memorial:—

PANAMA. March 2d, 1861.

To His Excellency, the Governon of Panama:—

The undersigned, a committee appointed by a meeting of foreign residents of Panama, held at the American Hotel this day, are instructed to present to your Excellency the following memorial.

Whereas, There has been recently perpetrated on the Chagres river, a most horrible outrage, in the murder of cieven persons, consisting of eight men, two females and

support.

It is with us, as it must be with you, a matter of sincere regret, that such shocking occurrences should take place within the jurisdiction of this government, we therefore feel it to be our duly to offer you our aid in bringing to proper punishment, such persons as may be engaged in these terrible murders, and also, to protect the lives and property of persons who may hereafter wish to cross the Isthmus of Panama.

With according time of the highest respect, we are

THOMAS H. JENKINS, HENRY G. ELY,
RAN RUNNELS, Committee.

This memorial bore the signatures of several hundred,
Americans and other foreigners, resident in Panama.
The reply of His Excellency was then read, and as it
was not considered clearly definite enough to the meeting, it was
Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the answer of his Excellency, the Governor of Panama, to the
communication of A. B. Corwine, Esq., is not satisfactory; and that a committee of three be appointed by the
President to call on his Excellency, the Governor, and
procure from him a definite answer in relation to the
memorial presented by the American Consul—said committee to have full power to act in any emergency. The
President appointed Messrs. Thos. H. Jenkins, Dr. E. A.
Theller, G. Elizondo—to which were added the President
and Secretary—the committee to report at 8 o'clock, this
evening.

The meeting then adjourned to 8 o'clock.

The meeting then adjourned to 8 o'clock.

The meeting then adjourned to 8 o'clock.

MEETING AT 8 O'CLOCK—THEMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

At 8 o'clock the hall was thronged with people, whose faces and actions betrayed the most intense excitement. The President called the meeting to order, and the committees were called upon for their reports.

The Finance Committee reported that about three thousand dollars had already been collected, and that five thousand more was held subject to the necessity of its being used to carry out the object of the meeting. Great sensation and applause.)

The Memorializing Committee reported that the day before they had dispatched three men to Gorgona for information, and that they had returned without procuring any further than the general facts possessed by the meeting.

any further than the general facts possessed by the meeting.

The Reward Committee reported that any amount of funds was ready to be placed at the disposal of the meeting, to meet all emergencies.

The Committee to wait prsonally upon His Excellency, the Governor, and procure a distinct and definite reply to the memorial presented to him, reported, that in obedience to the wishes of the meeting, they had called personally upon the Acting Governor, in the absence of His Excellency, the Governor. That the Acting Governor stated his great satisfaction at the action taken by the American and other foreigners in a matter involving such momentous consequences; and that to aid and cooperate with the memorialists, he would tender the services of an officer of rank, with a sergeant, corporal, and ten soldiers, to unite with any number of citizens, to go in pursuit of the murderers. He also offered letters to all the Alcaldes through the country, invoking their aid, and authority, and protection to all forces sent out. It was then

Resolved, That the report of the committee be adopted, and that we accept the generous offer of his Excellency, the Governor, of an officer of rank, a corporal, and ten men.

Resolved. That the Committee which called on the

and that we accept the generous oner or his Exemeucy, the Governor, of an officer of rank, a corporal, and ten men.

Resolved. That the Committee which called on the Governor be discharged from their duties.

Here the letter of Mr. Gleason to Mr. Corwine was read. (This document has already appeared in the letter of our Chagres Correspondent.—Eb. Herald.)

STATEMENT OF MR. R. M. MUSGROVE IN REGARD TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE DEAD BODIES, ETC., ETC.
Mr. Musgrove, a gentleman connected with the specie train of the British steamers, furnished the editors of the Pennans Star the following statement of facts:—

20th February, 4½ o'clock, A.M., left Chagres for Cruces; 3½ o'clock, P.M., same day, arrived at Dos Hermanos, heard awful accounts of a most cold blooded massacre having been committed higher up the river, and also of a boat and chest having been seen by a native in a creek of Trinidad river. Called upon the resident Alcalde at Dos Hermanos for particulars, who summoned before him the discoverer of the boat, and who swore to having seen as stated.

27th February, 5½ o'clock, A.M., armed myself, and in

of Trinidad river. Called upon the resident Alealde at Dos Hermanos for particulars, who summoned before him the discoverer of the boat, and who swore to having seen as stated.

27th February, 5½ o'clock, A.M., armed myself, and in company with Paulino Calderin, Alealde of Dos Hermanos, Mr. O. W. Parisen, voyage companion; Mathias Munos, Reymundo Yangue, Antonino Villareal, Jose Angel-Montenegro, of Dos Hermanos, all well armed, proceeded to the river Trinidad; and in the first creek found a boat painted black, with white line round her of about three inches wide, two oars and a rudder inside of the boat. On shore we found a chest, broken open; some of the carpenter's tools, which it contained, thrown about the ground; seeing footsteps up the bank leading to the bushes, sent up to see if anybody or goods were there, and being answered in the affirmative, we went up and found two frunks, locks broken, a carpet bag, cut, and a knapsack, all open; and wearing apparel and bed clothing, &c., strewed about, all more or less besmeared with blood: amongst these, found two pairs of pants and one or two shirts of sacking, or Hermans, such as are generally worn by Carthagenian boatmen. (as I am informed.) Not finding a single article of apparel, except an overcoat of cloth, fawn color, and a pair of oil cloth pants, sundry hats and caps. I feel satisfied that the parties guilty of the crime of robbery and murder, must have dressed themselves in good clothes, and taken the surplus with them; not a single new article of clothing did I find, not even a shirt.

We stowed all we could into the packages there found, and took them, together with the boat, to Dos Hermanos, where they now remain in charge of the Alealde. I proceeded as soon after as possible on my voyage, and found, between the entrance of that part of the river called Alea Matias and that of Juan Gallegos, at different parts, four dead bodies, caught by their clothes among the snags; these were white men, and had been dead some time, say three or four days.

In t

[Here the postscript, already published in the Herele n the letter of our Chagres correspondent, appears.—Ed

Headd.)
At this period of the meeting Mr. Corwine introduced
Judge Tempkins, of Mississippi, who had just arrived
from the seene of the murder, and who made the follow-

Judge Tempkins, of Mississippi, who had just arrived from the scene of the murder, and who made the following thrilling statement:—

Arrived at Chagres, February 28; heard of the murder; went over to old Chagres, and learned two persons had been arrested on the charge; went to the calaboos and saw them in the stocks; they were Carthagenians; was told by a negro of Jamaica that one of them had confessed, and in his confession implicated the other. The purport of his confession being, that the boat's crew, five in number, are of Carthagena, with the boat's erew, five in number, are of Carthagena, with the boat's a widow, a native of Chagres, were taking nine passengers up the river, among them two women and three children; that the crew wished them to stay the night at Dos Hermanos, but were forced by the passengers to go on; that a quarrel ensued, and the quarrel ended in a struggle just below Vamos Vamos, in the course of which the skull of one of the passengers was crushed by a blow with an oar. Up to this time it was not their intention to kill, but then they began in earnest the work of death; that affer dispatching the men with the oars, they poinarded the women and children; that they then rifled the pockets and baggage of the murdered passengers, and ran the boat into the River Trinidad; that he who confessed charged the other man under arrest with advising and directing the murder. This was the substance of the confession as stated by the Jamaican.

Apart from the confession, statements were very conflicting, varying the number killed from nine to thirteen. Parties had been sent out from Chagres to make inquiries and pursuit. With some of these parties Mr. T. had found anything to identify them except a paper, which showed that a man named Brooks was one of them, and that he was a passenger out from New York, on the Empire City.

Mr. T. and his party saw three of the fresh graves in

found anything to identify them except a paper, which showed that a man named Brooks was one of them, and that he was a passenger out from New York, on the Empire City.

Mr. T. and his party saw three of the fresh graves in accending the river; and at a point less than one mile below Yamos, were attracted by the bursards to the beach, where they discovered signs of violence, such as rent clothing, &c.; they had their boat landed, and on examination found two graves, so shallow that the birds had opened them down to the dead bodies; the hands of both bodies were exposed, and portions of the legs, all denuded of the flesh by the birds. The bedies had not been long concealed there; were not very offensive; must have been buried by the murderers. There had been a fire kindled on the beach. About the place they found a broken oar, the heavy part of which had been cut into two clubs, with a heavy knife or light hatchet; but no stains of blood or indentations could be detected upon these clubs. There was in the mud of the beach, under the water, the track of a boat's prow, and on each side bare-footed tracks of men, all within the water. In the edge of the water about two-thirds of a money belt cut and ripped open; near it a coarse cotton net purse with brase rings, two pocket combs, and a cotten pocket hand-kerchief; two small pieces of paper were picked upon containing some figures merely; the other was a freight receipt, but so much rent and obliterated as to be scarcely legible. They could only make out that it was a receipt, for one parcel for Moody, the Christian name or initial letters were wholly lilegible.

At Pino Blanco saw another of the Chagres parties, who said one of the men in custedly there on the charge had been discharged, but that the man who confessed was still in custedy.

Judge T. concluded his address by expressing the high gratification be felt in seeing the course the citizens of Panama were taking in the affair. He spoke in words of burning eloquence of our country, and of our countrymen; he

as at their close, were received with the appointed appliance.

Resolved. That a committee of five persons be appointed by the meeting for the purpose of selecting suitable persons to go on an expedition for the purpose of finding the murderers. Messrs. D. M. Corwine, P. L. Parsons, John Fretz, H. G. Ely, and E. Elesondo, were appointed said committee.

committee.

Resolved, That the names of volunteers to go on this expedition be placed in a hat and drawn; and those names of twenty so drawn by said committee of five, to constitute the number requisite for the expedition. The committee subsequently reported the following names for the expedition to Chagres:—A. R. Corwine, Captain; F. B. Green, T. H. Jenkins, Treasurer; E. R. Theller, Cel. Francis Amay, Edward McGovern, Robert Marks, Dr. E. Jenkins, For Chorrera:—A. J. F. Phelan, Wm.

Munt. and A. B. Boyd.

The lived, That the strong adjourn, subject to the call of the vigilance commits.

A. J. F. Piellan, Secretary.

Early next morning, the expedition started in pursuit of the murderers; one party of eight Americans, with a small force of the soldiery, under command of an officer of rank, and the whole under the direction of Captain Phelan, in boats, for Chorrers, on the Pacific.

The other party consisting of eight Americans, accompanied by a lieutenant, and twelve muskets, the whole under the direction and command of A. B. Corvine, Esq. started for Chagres; both parties being well armed and ready for any emergency. The result of the expeditions has not yet been learned, though we are satisfied, from the spirit and determination of the parties, and the well known high character of them, that success will crown their most neble and praiseworthy efforts.

Of all the persons who contributed to this laudable effort to bring to just punishment the perpetrators of this wholesale human butchery, we know of no one who deserves more praise than our worthy Consul, A. B. Corvine, Esq. Throughout the whole proceedings, from first to last, he plead for the maintenance of the law; and when he had reason to fear that the laws of the country would be overlooked and disregarded by the excited populace, and that violence would be offered the murder crs should they be arrested, he frowned down indignantly upon such measures, and stated if such sentiments were entertained by any portion of the meeting or the expedition, he would strike his name from the list, and have nothing whatever to do with them. He boldly avowed, that respect for the glorious country we represent, and her institutions, if nothing else, would ever lead him to give aid and support to the laws of the government of any country in which his lot should be gast. His cleaners of the evidences of his sound heart and cool head. It would be invidious to make distinctions among men in a matter of this kind, where all were so earnestly and zealously

Very Late from Jamalea.

The Crescent City brings us advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 14th inst. Our correspondent's letter gives all the news :-OUR JAMAICA CORRESPONDENCE.

Kingston, (Jamaica) March 14, 1851. Since my last communication, nothing of great importance has transpired here. The local Legislature is still in session; and the business of the country, so far, is progressing favorably, though slowly.

The Assembly had come to a resolution, as I wrote you in my last, to meet on Thursdays and Fridays as the [principal days for legislation, devoting the other days of the week to committee business. They have, however, since revoked the resolution, and have, however, since revoked the resolution, and now mect as heretofore, every day. By meeting daily, it is to be hoped, the business will be gone through in a shorter time. The question of additional taxation, was still engrossing the attention of the House—it being imperatively necessary to impose a further tax on our already overtaxed community to defray the large Island debt. There has been a further reduction proposed of future Governors' salaries—the sum which the Assembly is inclined to fix being £3,500, which, with £1,500 from the council fund, will make an aggregate sum of £5,000. Whether this will become a law, I afin not now in a position to say. The want of labor is still felt throughout the Island, especially in the country parishes; and emigration from the United States, is still warmly supported by the press, as being the description of labor best suited for this Island. The irregularity of the English steamers, in the transmission of European mails, is becoming almost proverbial, and is a subject of much dissatisfaction in commercial circles. The last mail for this Island was due since the 9th instant, and at the moment of my writing this, she has just been signalised; her news, however, has been superseded, mainly by the arrival of the Crescent City. The cholera has not yetentirely disappeared from the island; it is still fingering in some of the interior parishes, though its ravages are not so dreadful, and it generally appears in a less virulent form than at its advent. Two physicians of great repute and proficiency have arrived here, being dispatched from England by the home government, to assist, with God's blessing, in suppressing this awful pestilence. One of them, Dr. Milroy, had published, for general information, some very valuable sugestions—the effect of his long experience—on the means most likely to avoid and ameliorate the disease. The St. David's rioters are still in custody, awaiting their trial.

The Legislature has enacted, recently, a bill to exempt all vessels trading to thi now meet as heretofore, every day. By meeting

The weather has, for several weeks a change has rather stormy; but, within a few days, a change has taken place, and we have had a few genial showers, accompanied by mild southwesterly breezes. The health of the metropolis is, generally speaking,

such as we may congratulate ourselves on.

The Crescent City will leave at 4 o'clock; I must, therefore, bring my correspondence to a close. Overflow in South Carolina.—Through the politeness of a gentleman now in this city, who has received a letter from his overseer, under date of Wednesday last, we learn that a portion of the work across the swamp had been swept away by the flood, and that the depth of water was such that the damage could not be repaired until the water receded. The bridges above, on the stage route between Gadsden and Stateburg, we learn from the same source, are also swept away, and consequently by that route there now exists no communication between points on this and the other side of the swamp, except by way of Columbia and Camden. The destruction of property, stock, &c., in and adjacent to the swamp has been immense. The height of the water is said to be greater than has been known since 1726.—Charteston (S. C.) Cohrie, March 21.

A MOTHER KILLED BY HEE DAUGHTER .- We A MOTHER KILLED BY HEE DAUGHTER.—We regret to learn that a most trugical occurrence took place on Monday last, within a few miles of Pittsburgh. A young lady, whose family is of the utmost respectability, was chastising her little brother or sister, when her mother interfered for its protection, upon which, horrible to relate, the young girl struck her with a poker. The blow, or stab, rather, took effect in her abdomen, which it penetrated, and the unfortunate woman instantly fell to the ground. Medical aid was at once procured; but she only lived a short time after the fatal blow.—Pittsburghs (Pu.) Gazatte, March 21.

Superior Court.

Sirectal Term.

Before Judge Sanctford.

March 22.—Lyen Bernard ex. Larar Bernard, and cander.—In this cause, the plaintiff brought his actions against defendants for an assault and battery, and held them to bail in \$1,000. The present proceeding was tereduced the bail. From the papers it appeared the parties are brothers; one residing in the Bowery, and the other in Grand street; and that there were some pocuniary dealings between them. On the 14th of February last, between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the evening, the servant of the plaintiff, who resides at 2. Bowery, heard the door-bell ring, and went up stairs for the purpose of answering it. And as she reached the head of the stairs, leading from the kitchen to the half, she saw Henry Doublemeyer, one of the defendants, and clerk to the other defendant, standing in the entry directly in front of the head of the stairs, and asked him if he had rung the bell, to which he answered that he had, and that he wanted to see the plaintiff, and asked if he was at home. She reylied that he was, and then went up stairs, and told plaintiff there was a man below that wanted to see him. She thon returned down, followed by the plaintiff, who went towards his office (which is in the rear of the hours), the upper part of the door of which is constructed of two large panes of glass. As he entered the office he was followed by defendant. Doublemeyer, who it is alleged by the servant, struck him on the back of the head. Plaintiff then got into the office, and fastened it on the inside. Immediately after, the other defendant got into the hall, passed rapidly through it from the front part of the entry, and when he got to the office down, which he allegations in the affidavits in which they depart the plaintiff, who there does not be him which a better to the plaintiff, who they decreased into the defendant was taken away, the plaintiff side affidavits in which they deep the plaintiff, who there were an answer to it. Doublemeyer went back and to the he

Before Chief Justice Cakley.

Wroy re. the Mayor, &c.—The jury in this cause could not agree, and were discharged.